

Wallace Wins Test, OK Seen

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WEATHER

Clear
Cold
Windy

Daily Worker

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SOVIETS GAIN 11 MI. ALONG ODER FRONT



America Cheers: Members of the 120th Division, in newly captured Bracheln, Germany, have the welcome mat out to "Ivan" to express the feelings of the American GIs and the American people on the Red Army's contribution.

Take Over 100 Reich Towns; Pierce Suburb of Konigsberg

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UP).—Advances of up to 11 miles toward Berlin were announced today by the Soviet High Command.

Nazi broadcasts said fighting was raging in the streets of Kustrin, 42 miles from Berlin, the last fortress city remaining to the Nazis on the northeastern roads to the capital, and that Red Army units had reached the Oder's east bank northwest of Kustrin.

The Soviet High Command communique did not confirm these German reports. Duhringshof and Liebenow, both 60 miles northeast of Berlin, were the closest the Soviets themselves placed Red Army forces to Berlin.

These adjoining towns were taken in a three-mile advance. South of the Warthe River, other forces advanced up to 11 miles and hammered to within 29 miles east of the Oder city of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder by winning Gleissen. More than 100 other places were taken on the roads to Kustrin and Frankfurt, Moscow said.

NEW SILESIAN GAINS

Sixty miles to the southeast, Red Army forces hammered into German Silesia in a new area, capturing Fraustadt, 54 miles northwest of Breslau, in a drive to eliminate a big enemy pocket on the east bank of the Oder.

The breath-taking advance of the First White Russian Army was unchecked and the Soviet newspaper Red Star predicted: "The doom of Adolf Hitler's 1,000-year Reich is a matter of weeks."

The Nazi garrison in the encircled Vistula River fortress of Torun, 168 miles behind Kustrin, succumbed to Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army, and 137 miles to the northeast the flaming East Prussian capital of Konigsberg was encircled. Confusion bordering on anarchy reportedly reigned inside the city, crowded with 150,000 refugees.

TAKE KONIGSBERG ZOO

Moscow dispatches said Konigsberg's hours were numbered and Cherniakhovsky's troops had smashed into the northern suburbs, seizing the zoological gardens.

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Yanks Hit Siegfried Line at 3 Points

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Land South of Manila

Invasion at Batangas Threatens
Capital With Encirclement

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May Bill Is Passed

House Squelches
Anti-Labor Moves

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'Stand Firm', Radioes Nazi Chief, And Talks a Regiment to Death

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (UP).—Eugene Krieger, Izvestia's correspondent with the Soviet armies in East Prussia, today reported interception of the following radio conversation between the commander of the 13th German motorized regiment and the commander of the 5th German Division, a Lt. Gen. Dekker:

Regiment: "The Russians have quieted down and the front line is straightened."

An hour later.

Regiment: "The soldiers are fleeing."

I cannot hold them."

Division: "The division will select the best line and retreat slowly."

Regiment: "I retreated 400 meters."

Division: "Tell all soldiers we are being attacked from all sides, but do not retreat a single step. I am sending three groups of reinforcements, 12 tanks and aircraft."

Regiment: "The soldiers are fleeing. I cannot hold them."

Division: "The regiment has been annihilated."

Wallace Wins Test Vote in Senate; See Approval for Post on March 1

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Henry A. Wallace was on the high road to confirmation as Secretary of Commerce today—although he will have to wait until March 1 for the Senate to take final action and will not have control of the Federal Loan Agency.

In a dramatic and closely fought session, the powerful coalition of anti-Roosevelt Democrats and Republicans which claimed to have the votes to win was beaten by the narrowest of margins in its attempt to have the Wallace nomination rejected outright by the Senate.

The climax in the bitter battle over Wallace came early in the day when Sen. Josiah W. Bailey (D-NC) moved to take up the executive calendar. This would have brought action on the nomination before the Senate voted on the George bill to strip Wallace's job of the government's far-flung loan agencies.

Administration leaders fought this move because they realized that many middle-of-the-road Senators would vote to confirm Wallace only if the loan agencies were separated from the Department of Commerce.

43 TO 41

The Bailey motion was beaten by the hair-breadth margin of 43 to 41. But the vote was actually closer than that. It was really a tie, while the anti-Roosevelt bloc needed a one-vote majority.

When Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) realized that the vote was tied, he switched his vote in order to be in a position to make a motion to reconsider and give the coalition fighting Wallace another roll call.

Taft rose to his feet to make his motion, but Majority Leader Alben Barkley beat him to it and moved that the Senate proceed to consideration of the George bill.

The vote on the George bill was 77 to 12, with only a handful of staunch Wallace supporters holding out against it. It was not an accurate test of Senate sentiment. Many Roosevelt stalwarts who were all for Wallace voted for the George bill because they realized it was the only way the former Vice-President could win confirmation.

MOVES POSTPONEMENT

Winding up the complex but highly significant parliamentary fireworks, Barkley moved to postpone action on the Wallace nomination until March 1 so that the House will get a chance to pass the George bill and the President to sign it.

Barkley pulled out of his pocket a message from the President transmitted through Judge Samuel I. Rosenman stating that if the George bill were to pass "I would approve the measure."

The reason for this strategy of delay was the fact that some doubtful Senators threatened to vote against Wallace unless they were absolutely assured that the George bill was sure to pass.

After giving the additional guarantee that House leaders had promised to see to it that the George bill was promptly approved, Barkley's motion to hold up action until March 1 was approved by an overwhelming voice vote.

BIG 3 PARLEY

Barkley pointed out that the rejection of Wallace would prove a serious embarrassment to the President who is "on the verge of very important international conferences."

Behind all the fancy parliamentary foot work in the Senate this afternoon was a very fundamental clash which involved the President's entire 60,000,000 job program.

And the issues were reflected in the line-up on the crucial Bailey motion to proceed to prompt consideration of the nomination and rejection of Wallace which cut across party lines.

The line-up revealed at least the

possibilities of a bi-partisan coalition supporting the President on major policy issues to match the closely knit coalition of anti-Roosevelt Republicans and Democrats.

POLL TAX DEMOCRATS

For the Bailey motion were 26 Republicans and 15 Democrats. All but five of the Democrats were from the south.

These five were Sens. Peter Gerry of Rhode Island, an influential behind-the-scenes schemer in the anti-Roosevelt coalition, Senator Edwin Johnson of Colorado, a bitter-end foe of the President's foreign policy, Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, another anti-Roosevelt stalwart of long standing and Senators Pat McCarran and James S. Scrugham, of Nevada, with Scrugham following McCarran's lead.

Voting against the Bailey motion and in support of Wallace were 32 Democrats, 10 Republicans and one Wisconsin Progressive.

Showing a deep split in the ranks of southern Senators, 11 Senators from southern states voted against the Bailey Bill.

At least two of the Republican votes for Wallace can be discounted. Taft was recorded against the Bailey motion, but only for purely parliamentary reasons, and Senator Owen Brewster of Maine said that he didn't want to make Wallace a "martyr."

But the other Republicans who voted for Wallace indicated at least something of a departure from a strictly partisan line-up against the President.

EIGHT REPUBLICANS

These eight Republicans were Senators George Aiken and Warren Austin of Vermont, Harold Burton of Ohio, William Langer of North Dakota, Wayne Morse of Oregon, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota and George A. Wilson of Iowa.

The attack against Wallace was led by Senator Taft who condemned him as "incompetent," and said that any effort to pass the George Bill to limit Wallace's powers was "in vain" because the President could transfer new powers to the

"If he were weak, if he were a bungler, if he had not been effective, if he had more or less failed and did not know how to do a job, and if his record did not show that he knew how to do a job, there would not be so much worry and so much distress and so much opposition about his nomination," Hill said.

Roll Call Vote on Wallace

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The roll call vote by which the Senate defeated a motion to take up the nomination of Henry Wallace to be Secretary of Commerce before considering the George bill to strip the department of its lending powers:

For immediate consideration (41):

Democrats for (15): Bailey, Bankhead, Byrd, Connally, George, Gerry, Hoey, Johnson of Colo., McCarran, McClellan, McCall, O'Daniel, Scrugham, Stewart, Tydings.

Republicans for (26): Bridges, Brooks, Buck, Bushfield, Butler, Capehart, Capper, Cordon, Donnell, Ferguson, Gurney, Hawkes, Hickenlooper, Johnson of California, Millikan, More, Revercomb, Robertson, Smith, Thomas of Idaho, Tobey, Vandenberg, Wherry, White, Willis.

WALLACE DEBATE JAMS VISITORS' GALLERY

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senators James Mead and Robert Wagner of New York were firmly committed to support former Vice-President Wallace. In addition, they probably got more mail than any one else in the Senate backing up Wallace.

But in the decisive vote neither was present. Mead was in his office chatting to a newspaperman. He didn't take the trouble to walk over to the Senate chamber.

Rarely in the history of Senate debates were the visitors' galleries

so packed. The lines of those anxious to get into the galleries stretched almost to the House side of the capitol.

The crowd was remarkably restrained, and a shocked hiss spread through the spectators only when Senator Taft slurred Wallace, and questioned his competence to hold important public office.

Majority Leader Barkley, who has been suffering from eye trouble, led the administration forces fighting for confirmation of Wallace. He had a patch over

his bad eye. Barkley quipped that the doctor ordered him to wear the patch in the wind, and that he figured the Senate was a good place to wear it.

Senator Scrugham of Nevada had promised to vote for Wallace, and he was wheeled into the Senate chamber on a hospital cot. Scrugham has been quite ill for a long time. Everyone thought he was certainly making a dramatic demonstration of his good faith. But it turned out that Scrugham went back on his word, and voted against Wallace.



The hole in the church belfry in Birgel, Germany, marks the spot used by the Nazis as an observation post. An accurate Yank artillery shot settled that situation.

Commerce Department.

Replying to Taft, Senator Hill of Alabama, majority whip, said that Wallace "is too able and too effective for the views which he holds."

"If he were weak, if he were a bungler, if he had not been effective, if he had more or less failed and did not know how to do a job, and if his record did not show that he knew how to do a job, there would not be so much worry and so much distress and so much opposition about his nomination," Hill said.

House Passes May Bill, Beats Anti-Labor Moves

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The May Limited National Service Bill was passed by the House late today by a vote of 246 to 165. The final vote came after a series of last-minute delaying amendments were introduced and defeated including an anti-labor amendment by Ross Rizley (R-Oklahoma) which was strongly supported by Republicans who opposed the bill in the role of champions of labor. Only Howard Smith (D-Va.) and two other Democrats voted for the amendment.

The vote against the bill included a majority of the Republicans and a number of Democrats who were influenced by organized labor's dislike of the bill. At the same time certain faithful and reactionary Republicans such as John Taber (N.Y.) deserted the party ranks to vote for the bill.

SLUR AGAINST MARSHALL

A dramatic passage in the legislative drama, watched by scores of men and women in uniform from the galleries, occurred when Rep. Mary Norton (D-N.J.) arose to take issue with Jesse Sumner (R-Ill.) defeatist darling of the Chicago Tribune, who had opposed the bill, by declaring "I will not blindly follow General Marshall because I know how blindly General Marshall has to follow the Commander in Chief."

A ground swell of moans and near boos from the Democratic side greeted this burst of Sumnerism from the Democratic side. Mrs. Norton then declared she wanted to go on record as resenting "the intemperate remarks by a certain speaker about General Marshall, so greatly loved by every real American." Applause swept the Democratic side while the Republicans remained silent.

Another low level in the argument against the bill was reached when William Lemke (R-N.D.) whose record reeks with isolationism, called the bill "May's delight, which is also Browder's delight," and wound up with a stirring diatribe marred by a slight anti-climax.

"It is opposed," he said, "by every labor organization except the Browder affiliates, and by every lover of liberty—and by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce."

Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D-Calif.), whose amendment which would substitute war manpower commission authority for Selective Service control over manpower was defeated 205 to 71, made an appeal for the bill before a silent house, and was applauded strongly by the Democratic side.

His amendment had lost, and the bill was not to his liking, he indicated. But one argument he had heard has impressed him.

"That is that waiting to hear

this vote are millions of men in uniform around the world. I know that they will hear, not about my amendment, but whether the vote lost or won. And they are the ones who are carrying the burden. They are the ones who are bearing the injustices.

"I think this vote on this bill may cost some men here their seats. It will not be popular. I'm going to cast my vote for this bill, for when I think of the psychological effect on the men in uniform, there is only one answer in my heart."

Voorhis' speech came shortly after an equally dramatic incident. He had obtained the floor to declare that a passage in his amendment which declared a man exempt from the bill in any case which would "require him to join or resign from, or refrain from, joining a labor organization" was being misconstrued. Passionately he declared it could not be in any sense an open shop amendment.

Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) soon obtained the floor to say that "it was not so intended, but this amendment would do what the defeated Wadsworth amendment would have done." It would accomplish pressure on union contracts and would "undermine the closed shop and even though the gentleman didn't intend it, this legislation is definitely anti-labor," he added.

Marcantonio addressed his remarks pointedly, turning his back on the Republican side, "to those members of the House who have been the champions of labor for years, and not to those who voted for the Smith-Connally bill but oppose the May bill."

This apparently riled Clare Hoffman (R-Mich.) of the notorious anti-labor phobia, who indignantly declared that it was strange to find "some men who are opposed to labor joined by the Daily Worker and the gentleman from New York."

More on Ned Irish

The Daily Worker continues its revelations of the current basketball scandal on today's sports page. . . . For the full story of Ned Irish's connections with college basketball read sports editor Nat Low's story on page 10.

Daring Rescue Frees 510 Bataan Heroes

By FRANK HEWLETT
United Press War Correspondent

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Feb. 1 (UP).—American Rangers and Filipino guerrillas struck 26 miles through enemy lines tonight, wiped out the entire garrison of a Japanese prison camp in five blazing minutes, and rescued 510 men of Bataan, Corregidor and Singapore.

Gaunt men with deep lines etched on gray faces—many too ill to walk and others clad only in their underwear—were snatched from the filthy prison stockade near Cabantuan, 60 miles north of Manila, at a time when one rescued American officer said the Japanese were about to use them as hostages.

"No incident of the campaign has given me such personal satisfaction," said Gen. Douglas MacArthur as he ordered decorations for every one of the 121 men of the Sixth Ranger Battalion and the 286 Filipino guerrillas—27 of them posthumous—who made the daring raid under the leadership of Lt. Col. Henry Mucci, Denver.

The raiders, three of whom were wounded, killed 523 Japanese soldiers and destroyed 12 enemy tanks in a savage battle with Japanese reinforcements along the road home. None of the rescued group suffered casualties.

The men who survived the battles of Bataan and Corregidor revealed that 5,000 of a Japanese attacking force of 10,000 were killed when it stormed into Corregidor the night of May 5, 1942; that 250 Americans and Filipinos died daily at Camp O'Donnell after the "Bataan death march" and 27,000 Filipinos alone died at O'Donnell.

WELCOMED BACK

The rescued men marched or rode in carts drawn by carabao all night and received a tremendous welcome at the tiny village of Sibul. There were privates, lieutenants and colonels; soldiers, sailors and marines; a handful of British, Dutch and Norwegian nationals in the ragged, happy group which tramped up the dusty road.

At the head of the column were six barefoot Americans carrying the regimental flag of the gallant 26th Cavalry which fought on Bataan. This flag, piped in gold, had never touched the ground in three years of Japanese occupation of Luzon.

Its first bearer was killed as he rode into battle. It was sewn for a while inside a pillow provided by a Filipino housewife then flown by a band of 3,000 hill-dwelling guerrillas, commanded by Lt. Henry Clay Conner, Jr., East Orange, N. J.

Singing California, Here We Come, the six barefoot Yanks marched up to Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, Elko, Nev., commander of the U.S. 14th Corps, and presented the historic battle flag to him.

With tears in his eyes, Griswold said:

"This is one of the most touching incidents of the war. I accept this flag for the United States government in humility, in the presence of the brave soldiers who carried it. To you men, the American flag has never ceased to fly over Luzon."

DECORATIONS AWARDED

Gen. MacArthur, who awarded Lt. Col. Mucci the Distinguished Service Cross; the officers on the raid the Silver Star and the enlisted men the Bronze Star, visited the rescued men in an evacuation hospital today.

Many were officers he left on Bataan and Corregidor so he could go to Australia and organize the march back to the Philippines.

The first question many asked was: "Who was elected vice-President?" They all knew President Roosevelt was reelected.

Maj. Paul R. Wing, former movie director and father of screen star Toby Wing, was among those freed.

It was disclosed that an intelligence report indicated the Japanese had a prison camp near Cabantuan. A picked force was organized for the raid. It moved out under the cover of American planes.

Operating so as not to injure a single prisoner, a special squad of the raiders broke open the main gate as others killed the approximately 200 Japanese guards.

"We heard shots just as we were about to go to bed," said Pvt. Alfred Jolly, San Francisco. "Then someone came running through the camp yelling, 'Get out, fellows. The Yanks are here. Everyone to the main gate.' Then a Ranger grabbed us and helped us out. Some of us thought at first it was a Japanese trick to lure us out and shoot us."

It was too much for one emaciated prisoner. He died of a heart attack.

As the rescue column withdrew, it fell under heavy Japanese attack, supported by tanks. One force of Rangers fought it off to cover the retreat to Sibul.

WEAKENED BY SUFFERING

Many of the men were suffering from beri beri and other diseases resulting from malnutrition. Some were too weak to walk and were carried on the backs of Rangers or rode in carts.

As they neared Sibul they passed through long lanes of American soldiers and Filipino guerrillas who stood at rigid attention, presenting arms. The rescued men were given cigarettes, coffee and food. MacArthur said their condition was "fair" and their rehabilitation would be rapid.

There were men who had been captured at Singapore, who had survived the "Bataan death march" to Camp O'Donnell, which was taken by the Americans a few days ago, and men who had lain in Manila's dank Bilibid prison.

Col. James W. Buckworth, doctor-hero of Bataan and one of the freed men, said 250 Filipino and American prisoners died daily at Camp O'Donnell for a brief period after the surrender of Bataan on April 9, 1942.

Capt. Ralph Hibbs, East Oskaloosa, Iowa, hospital adjutant, said 27,000 Filipinos died in O'Donnell and a large number of Americans died at Cabantuan.

Yanks Hit Siegfried Defenses at 3 Points

PARIS, Feb. 1 (UP).—American doughboys and guns attacked in growing strength the main Siegfried defenses at three points on a winding 40-mile front north of Luxembourg today, finding some pillboxes and guns abandoned, while the French First Army reached the Rhine in at least one sector of a four-point drive north and south of Strasbourg. The heaviest German resistance was reported in the Monschau forest sector of the north where four infantry divisions of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army, jumping off three days ago from points already inside Germany, were fighting through a February thaw that raised temperatures to 50 degrees.

The fourth day of Hodges' drive against the Siegfried Line swept up 1,332 prisoners in the 24 hours ending at midnight Wednesday, one of the largest totals since the First Army attacked the northern flank of the Ardennes bulge last Jan. 3.

Major gains in this sector were credited to the Ninth Division,

which gained nearly two miles through slush and muddy roads in a rush for the vital German road junction of Wahlerscheid against bitter enemy resistance from fortified pillboxes.

ARTILLERY BARRAGE

Attacking down the main Monschau-Schleiden road, the Ninth was supported by a crashing artillery barrage that spread destruction among the town's defenses as the infantry approached.

East of Malmedy, the First Division actively patrolled within 1,000 yards of Siegfried defenses in the area less than one mile west of Udenbreth while additional forces of men and guns streamed across the German border.

In this area the First surrounded a pocket of five tanks and 100 enemy infantrymen. Two of the trapped tanks were blasted apart when they tried to escape during the night, but a third one managed to break out of the ring.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army advanced two and one-half miles both to the east and to the northeast and swept up five towns as it deepened and broadened its bridgehead east of the Our River.

Gaining momentum despite heavy rains and drastic thaws that raised the Our River, Patton's doughboys overran Ihren, Winterspelt and Heckhafenfeld and pushed on to capture Engelscheid to the east and Winterscheid to the northeast.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY

The Germans' crumbling line in the south, meanwhile, was under attack by the full French First Army and by elements of the U. S. Seventh Army, the 77th broke a six-day lull to strike across the enemy's Moder River line northeast from Dischwiller and drive into the southern portion of Oberhoffen, four miles southeast of Haguenau, where stiff fighting continues against German infantry and tanks.

The French First Army, pressing

a powerful three-day-old drive that killed 5,000 and captured 2,500 Germans in the first two days, swept up 10 new towns east of Selestat and drove to the Rhine along a three-mile stretch east of Marckolsheim.

ALP to Canvass For Wallace

A door-to-door campaign by American Labor Party members in 128 districts in New York City and vicinity will be conducted over the week-end to mobilize support for immediate ratification of Henry A. Wallace to the Commerce Department post, it was announced yesterday by state ALP secretary Hyman Blumberg.

Voters will be urged to send wires and telegrams to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Special meetings of all ALP campaign workers are scheduled tonight (Friday) and tomorrow afternoon in district clubs. Upstate communities are also being mobilized Blumberg said.

"There must be no let-up in the people's demand for a program of full postwar employment," said Blumberg at an emergency conference of all ALP country officials in the metropolitan area. "Henry Wallace is the symbol of that desire today."

Smash Drydock Of Singapore

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UP).—Upwards of 100 India-based Superfortresses today destroyed the 344-foot floating drydock of the enemy-held Singapore naval base—long famous as the largest dock of its kind—in a 90-minute daylight raid, and lone B-29's continued nuisance raids on the Japanese mainland.

The first truck convoy to rush supplies over the recently-completed Ledo-Burma Road (now known as the Stilwell Road) has reached a detour on the new causeway and is headed for Kunming, China. Taking off from Ledo, Assam, the truck carried the first war materials to move by land in two and one-half years.

LaGuardia Exposes Firm Jesse Jones Had Okayed

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Introductions by banker Jesse Jones as head of the RFC brought profitable government business to a firm of surplus property auctioneers whose dealings were described before the Senate War Investigating Committee today as scandalous.

The story was unfolded by New York's Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and other witnesses and in addition to Jones, brought in the name of Herbert B. Swope, former New York Racing Commissioner and consultant to the Secretary of War.

Swope wrote Jones an enthusiastic letter introducing the auction firm's heads, Herman Brandt, secretary and Jacob Goldberg, president of Surplus Liquidators, Inc. Addressing Jones as "Dear Jesse"

Swope said he believed the two men have "a situation that will be of definite benefit to the RFC."

Brandt testified that Jones referred them to Will Clayton, then Surplus Property Administrator. Brandt then wrote Clayton saying the firm "has been authorized by Mr. Bernard Baruch and Mr. Herbert B. Swope to tell you they will be happy" to testify about the firm's "responsibility and experience."

When Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich), inquired whether Baruch authorized the use of his name, Brandt said that was an "overstatement." Another series of letters from Brandt went to various officials in the RFC and the Treasury Dept., and all mentioned the introduction by Jesse Jones.

LaGuardia told the committee, headed by Sen. James Mead (D-NY) that municipalities were barred from bidding in the auctions because of rules set up, despite a contract that New York City had with the Defense Plant Corp., an RFC

subsidiary, for \$1,250,000 million worth of supplies. He said the auctioneers had a Marvel hand-saw that New York needed to cut boiler tubes. It cost the DPC \$212, and was offered to the city by DPC for \$161. But before New York could accept the offer was withdrawn and the saw was put up at auction where it was sold for \$161. The city has never been able to buy from DPC, LaGuardia said.

Commenting to the Senators, LaGuardia warned, "let's not let the old bootleg element in on this business. It should be made known to the government agencies it is easy for them to ascertain the character of people they do business with as it is for you gentlemen on this committee. Let's consult Dun & Bradstreet and not the Bureau of Criminal Investigation." He called the auction firm's operations "scandalous."

Swope's interest in the firm was shown by the fact that his daughter married Brandt's son.



Wallace Shows 'Big Business' Not the Issue

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

As the vote on the Henry Wallace appointment neared its zero hour, the President's appointee again helped to clear up what "the shooting is all about."

In the 16-page supplemental report which Wallace filed with the Senate Wednesday, he made it plain that he had never said that the issue was Little Business vs. Big Business. The newspapers which had reported him to that effect, and had put it in their headlines, were wrong. The ex-Vice President let it be known categorically that he is opposed only to such monopoly as interferes with free enterprise.

This is of grave importance, when we note that the Republican New York Herald Tribune yesterday continued to damn him as though he were a visionary. A number of newspapers were guilty of so negligently handling his case as to misrepresent what he said. The World-Telegram was conspicuous in this respect. But among these were also PM, the New York Post and the New York Times, as the headings of their stories on Jan. 26 show (reproduced above). By this twisting of what Wallace said, these papers threw a cloud of dust around the whole battle. For the interests of Big Business of the win-the-war school are as much bound up with postwar prosperity as any other group.

BAD MISTAKE

A consultation of the text of Wallace's original statement to the Senate Commerce Committee will bear out that the newspapers erred gravely in these headlines. He had called on all groups to stand by the President's program; he had not criticized the Reconstruction Fi-

nance Corporation for aiding Big Business but for not giving sufficient attention to Little Business and the President's job plans.

It may be that PM and the Post were influenced too much by their own crusading on a white horse against all big business, thus actually harming the fight for Wallace. And it may be that the Times, unconsciously, let us say, was swayed by its attack on Wallace as "starry-eyed." They should all apologize to him for their bad error.

How jerry-built is the whole case against the President's choice for the Commerce post is unwittingly revealed by yesterday's Herald Tribune. Conscious of how strong among the people is the sentiment for the 60,000,000 job program, the Tribune now has the gall to imply that this is scarcely an FDR-Wallace proposal at all. Why, says the GOP paper in a cheap show of partisanship, Dewey had set the pace for this in the very beginning of the election campaign. FDR did not get around to it till Oct. 28, the editorial declares.

CONTRADICTS ITSELF

If that were so, isn't it strange that the Herald Tribune then said on Jan. 24—in a full-dress editorial—that full employment could only be worked out under socialism? Isn't it odd that this GOP organ had to go to the length of quoting from the USSR Constitution, for which it certainly has not shown any affection, to "prove" that point?

On that occasion, the Tribune went all-out for the idea that any one who stood for full employment in America was unreliable and utopian. It damned Wallace for that very stand.

The GOP, after having attacked

Wallace States the Issue—Big vs. Little Business

Commerce Secretary Nominee
Makes Forthright Declaration

PM, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1945

Big vs. Little Business Is the Issue—Wallace

Even the liberal papers slipped up when they headlined the erroneous idea that Henry Wallace had said the issue in his fight was Little Business vs. Big Business. As the above reproductions show, PM, the Post and the Times joined the New York World-Telegram in such headline errors. Wallace, in a special supplementary statement to the Senate Wednesday, declared this was wrong.

full employment through its spokesmen like Sen. Taft, can't hide in sheep's clothing—now that the people have let it be known they are against joblessness. The Herald Tribune's belated effort to throw the mantle of job-maker on Dewey will not work. It was in January, 1944 that President Roosevelt brought his Economic Bill of Rights before the Congress. Dewey only discovered the matter when he was running for office and could do nothing else than weakly echo FDR.

In its eagerness to damn Wallace, the Herald Tribune finds an old friend in the Social Democrat, Norman Thomas. This, of course, is Thomas' steady assignment, to put the mantle of "progressivism" over the plots of the reactionaries. The GOP daily questions Wallace's sympathy for business and the free enterprise system because Thomas in

the Socialist Call throws doubt on that, too.

Thomas does this in a very neat provocative way. Professing to favor Wallace, he gives him a Judas kiss by writing that the former Vice-President "professes a zeal for private enterprise that doesn't seem too intelligent or too consistent with the types of government control which he has practiced and advocated." In other words, Thomas with a happy smile says to the reactionaries: "I'll toss you this labeling of Wallace as an enemy of free enterprise, so that you can scalp him."

As might be expected, this lackey for the people's enemies performs other provocative acts against Wallace in his column in the Call. Smirkingly he states that Wallace "contributed a small sum to our 1932 campaign although I think he

voted for Roosevelt." Ammunition there for calling Wallace a "Socialist" all over again, which Thomas gladly divulges to the foes of prosperity. Beyond that, he pontifically adds to the Bailey-Vandenberg indictment against Wallace by saying that FDR's choice is "a poor or mediocre administrator." Some "indictment" to come from Norman Thomas against the man who managed with such efficiency the enormous lending agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

Never was the whole Wallace business better summed up than in the minority report of the Commerce Committee, favoring Wallace: "Those who opposed the confirmation of Henry A. Wallace are flaunting the popular will as expressed in the November elections." That is why they resort to such Munchausen arguments.

Parley Here to Push State FEPC Bill

Leaders of major organizations in New York interested in passage of the Ives-Quinn bill to set up a permanent state anti-discrimination commission will meet tomorrow afternoon at the American Common, 40 E. 40 St., to plan a campaign of popular support for it.

The measure was introduced into both houses of the Legislature and is now in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and in the Senate Finance Committee.

Tomorrow's meeting was called by Marvin Jager, chairman of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Council for Fair Employment Practice, an organization including several outstanding Negro, Jewish, labor and civic groups.

Foes of a permanent state fair employment practice agency are actively working for the defeat of the bill. The New York Board of Trade had circularized members of the Legislature urging its defeat, and has also written to member firms and to other commercial and manufacturing groups asking them to get after the legislators. The West

Side Chamber of Commerce has asked for the defeat of the bill. In Albany, Frank Columbus, legislative director for several rail unions and a member of the committee that drafted the bill, also vehemently condemned the bill as violating the practices of the rail brotherhoods and urged its defeat in a letter to the legislators yesterday.

ALBANY DELEGATION

A delegation of leading New York citizens is being organized to visit Albany Monday evening to see the chairmen of the committees to which the bills have been presented, the leaders of both houses and individual legislators on behalf of the bills.

Among the organizations that have wired approval to Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, majority leader of the lower house who also headed the commission that drafted the bill, are the National Lawyers Guild and the National Negro Congress.

Both groups congratulated Ives and pledged full support to the measure, though they both noted that it could be strengthened in several respects.

Kings ALP in Drive For Milk for Italy

Rocco Franceschini, secretary-treasurer of Joint Council 13, United Shoe Workers, and Joseph Catalanotti, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and president of the Free Italy Labor Council, yesterday opened Brooklyn's drive for 100,000 cans of milk for the children of Italy.

Franceschini is chairman and Catalanotti is co-chairman of the drive, which is sponsored by the Kings County American Labor Party.

GROPPERGRAMS



Latest rumor on Hitler says there's something wrong with his ears. The main trouble is with what's between.

If Gropper can use your original gag you will receive \$1. Address Groppergrams, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St.

Tells How Soviet Women Aid War on Nazis

The story of Soviet victories today is the story of Soviet women behind the lines—in the factories, adopting war orphans and on the farms. Ella Winter, correspondent recently back from the Eastern Front, told a forum Wednesday evening at the Barbizon Plaza.

"The Soviet women lived, fought, worked and survived," she said. "They rose as a storm to sweep the invaders out of their country."

The forum was sponsored as the second in a series of eight by the Committee of Women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Speaking on American women in wartime was Henrietta Buckmaster, author of Deep River. More than 250 attended.

American women, Miss Buckmaster said, have done a magnificent job despite the double burden of keeping house and working, despite poor transportation and inadequate housing. But, unlike their British and Soviet sisters, they are not geared 100 percent to the war effort for many psychological reasons, she said.

"The war has not come to our own country. We are burdened with a 19th century philosophy of rugged individualism. We are encumbered with conflicting state and federal machinery which prevents many clear and unmistakable actions on the part of women. We have felt unneeded; we have not been trained. Unions have not done a job for women workers. The Negro woman has special problems; we need an FEPC. Above all, we need a national service act."

Chairman of the forum was Elinor Gimbel, civic leader, who pointed out that if women are to be fully integrated into the national economy through a program of full employment, Henry Wallace is needed as Secretary of Commerce.

An Editorial

The Maine Tragedy

THE conscience of the nation should be aroused by the nursery fire that took the lives of 16 war workers' babies in Maine.

For the circumstances that make such tragedies possible are a result of a miserable, short-sighted, archaic attitude toward child care which has blocked the development of a decent government program.

Both the war effort and economic necessity created by the war have caused many young mothers to go to work. In many war-impact areas, the manpower emergency would be far greater than it is today if these mothers had not pitched in.

The least that federal, state and local agencies can do is to guarantee that proper provision is made for their children. Otherwise, mothers must rely on dangerous makeshifts, such as the Maine private nursery that was known to be a firetrap, or drop out of production.

Typical of the short-sighted policy that has dogged the child care program almost everywhere is that of our own Governor Dewey. With hundreds of millions of surplus dollars in the state treasury, Dewey has nevertheless so rigged his program with restrictions and red tape that only 9,000 children are being taken care of in the entire state with public assistance.

The Maine tragedy should shake some of our public officials out of their complacent, lethargic or reactionary attitude and compel them to take immediate action toward correcting the situation that exists today. Perhaps the quickest and safest method by which the job can be done is to provide the facilities of the public school systems, with federal and state governments contributing financial aid.

News Capsules

4 Million Bills

Some 4,000,000 Americans are being reminded that they owe income taxes for 1942 or 1943 which must be paid up on or before March 15. These are the persons who chose the instalment plan to meet the unforgiven portion of their 1942 or 1943 income tax bill.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue reports that mailing of statements—"duns"—is being completed by the various collectors' offices. Persons receiving the statements must pay, even though they may be entitled to refunds on their 1944 tax bill which would more than offset the amount shown on the separate statement.

New, abbreviated money order forms for sending small sums of money through the mail—called "postal notes"—are now available at 1,800 first-class offices.

The notes may be used for any amount up to \$10. They are issued in dollar denominations, and special postal note stamps may be at-

tached to take care of odd cents. The fee is five cents.

Furloughed soldiers and mobilized state Guardsmen are working on the railroads in upstate New York to move vital fuel and food supplies to winter-bound consumers. An appeal was yesterday made for "every qualified man not engaged in war production" to help them. Communities throughout New York continued their stringent coal conservation measures, which have closed schools, stores and public buildings in many places, as weather conditions threatened rail transportation with another tie-up in the western part of the state. In Philadelphia, Mayor Bernard W. Samuel banned deliveries to all amusement places.

Macy's began cigarette rationing yesterday under its own plan, with sales only to regular customers holding the "little green rationing card."

UE Asks Seniority For Veterans

Contract proposals that would give all veterans of this war seniority equal to their length of service since 1940 have been put before the big General Electric and Westinghouse Electric companies by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, third largest CIO affiliate.

By extending seniority to all World War II veterans, the union places them on an equal footing with the worker who has been in the factory during the war years, Julius Emspak, UE general secretary-treasurer, explained at a press conference here yesterday.

Servicemen who left from GE and Westinghouse shops to go into uniform already have accrued seniority guaranteed by contract. New proposals, now before management for consideration and awaiting negotiation, would extend this to new em-

ployees, once they have obtained jobs and satisfactorily fulfilled the usual trial period.

From the two companies alone, approximately 60,000 are now in the services, according to Emspak. He said similar proposals were being made to General Motors, where UE represents 30,000.

WIDE PROTECTION

The program goes far beyond anything assured by Selective Service, which only promises that returning vets shall be entitled to their original jobs, if they're physically fit to hold it. There is no protection of seniority of any kind in the law.

Contract proposals include also special provision for disabled veterans. Both companies are asked to agree to work with the union and other agencies in each community to assure such vets jobs. The Westinghouse proposal, moreover, asks that disabled vets seeking reemployment, shall get suitable jobs "without re-

gard to seniority or any other consideration."

Stipulations to assure vets returning to GE and Westinghouse employ the rate of pay they enjoyed before they left, plus any general increases that accrued while they were away are also proposed.

CIO POLICY

UE proposals are in line with general CIO policy but represent the first concretization of this policy in actual contract form, according to Emspak.

He said the proposals, which apply to women as well as men, were aimed at helping veterans obtain their full share of economic security and strengthening unity of production workers and servicemen.

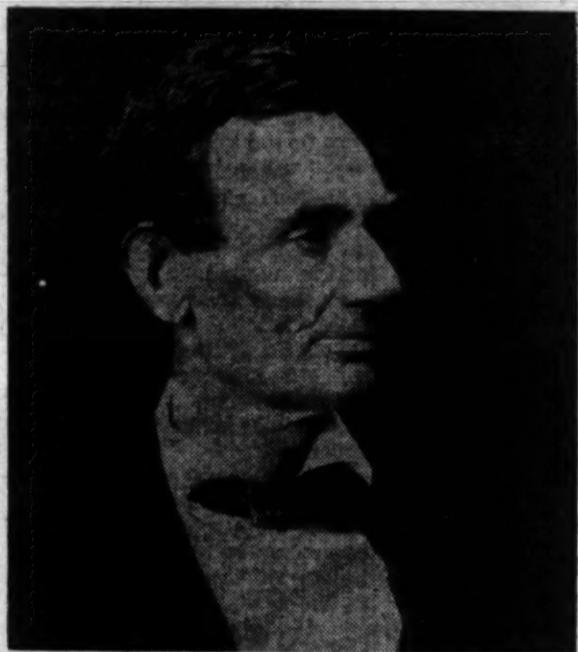
Service in the Merchant Marine, the Red Cross or any other combat relief service or other auxiliary service is rated just like service in the Army, Navy, Air Corps or Marines for the purpose of the proposals.

In St. Louis, the UE won \$2,000 in back pay for 29 veterans of World War II who had been rehired at former jobs by the Wagner Electric Co., but denied increases in pay secured while they were away, Emspak announced. After a three-month fight, the union succeeded in getting the vets the same benefits they would have received had they been working at the plant continuously.

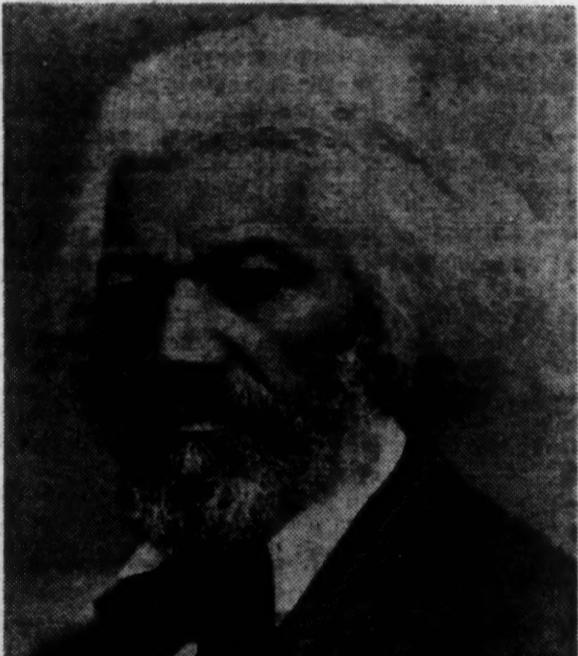
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The IWO celebrates Negro History Week

FEBRUARY 11-18, 1945



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IWO

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Union Lookout

- Unionism in Richest County
- R. J. Thomas Gets Fan Mail

by Dorothy Loeb



In Westchester, "richest county in the world," CIO organization is sprouting among government employees. State, County and Municipal Workers have issued charters covering: New Rochelle Board of Education, White Plains Board of Education, Scarsdale Village employees; Westchester County administration; Mamaroneck water works; New Rochelle Sanitation, Yonkers Board of Education and the Town of Eastchester. Practically all that's missing is Tarrytown, home of the Rockefeller estates.

The general executive board of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers intervened recently to demand justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, Abbeville, Ala., mother. Mrs. Taylor, a Negro, was attacked by a gang of white hoodlums last September, but her attackers, though identified, were never prosecuted. The UOPWA board wrote Gov. Sparks asking him to initiate prosecution immediately. All union affiliates were asked to take similar action. . . . Weekly salary increases, retroactive to Dec. 1 last and ranging from \$2 to \$6, were won for 150 Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. office workers in Thompsonville, Conn., by the UOPWA, subject to WLB approval. The contract establishes job classifications, salary ranges and provides for substantial increases for merit at regular periods. Seniority, vacations, sick leave, arbitration and union security are also provided.

The CIO is drawing all kinds of fan mail on its weekly radio broadcasts. After R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, spoke the other day, he got a fan letter from Arthur Clarendon Smith, president of one of the largest moving and storage firms in Washington. "Being an employer, I want to congratulate you for the very fine talk on the radio about the CIO last Saturday night," he wrote. "Keep up these radio talks." They're keeping it up. Tomorrow (Saturday) at 6:45 p. m. EWT Blue Network program will feature a two-way hookup with London and expressions of opinions by delegates at the world labor conference. The 3:45 p. m. show over Columbia will dramatize the war contribution of the Textile Workers of America and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The model anti-discrimination clause which negotiators for the UAW-CIO will seek to insert in all contracts reads this way: "The company agrees that it will not discriminate in hiring of employees, or in their training, up-grading promotion, transfer, layoff, discipline, discharge or otherwise because of race, creed, color, national origin, political affiliation, sex or marital status." . . . Business agents of AFL unions in Detroit have turned truck drivers. Fifty of them volunteered to drive Army trucks to eastern ports of embarkation Jan. 26 when a shortage of drivers were reported. They were mobilized by Jack Talbot of the Retail Clerks in a drive approved by the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Warns Employers Ward Ruling Won't Affect Wage Decisions

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Edgar L. Warren, regional chairman of the War Labor Board here, today warned employers that the federal court ruling upholding Montgomery Ward does not affect WLB wage decisions.

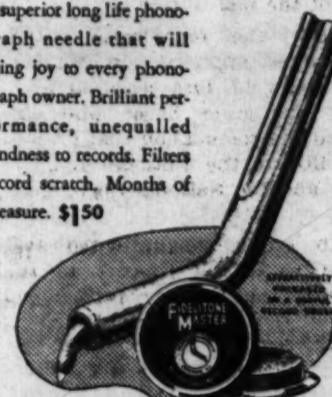
Warren revealed that some em-

ployers of the area informed the board that "they no longer regard WLB regulations stabilizing wages as binding."

"The court's finding that WLB orders are advisory applies only in disputes between labor and management on issues other than wage stabilization. Rulings of the board on wage adjustments are binding and adjustments may not be made without WLB approval," he said.

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DETROIT, Feb. 1 (UP)—Approximately 900 powerhouse employees of the Detroit Edison Company have voted in favor of a strike which would cripple war production in Detroit and 42 other Michigan cities, the National Labor Relations Board announced today after counting votes.

No date was set for the walkout, which may be called to enforce demands of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee for speedy settlement by the company of 32 disputed issues in a new contract. It was expected the union would allow time for a final meeting of conciliators and company officials before striking, but officials said the strike could be called immediately. The vote was 580 for the strike; 232 opposed.

This is the same union that is now under investigation by President Philip Murray for calling a sudden power strike in Cleveland that threatened to halt that war center's plants.

Detroit Edison furnishes power for most Detroit war plants, and a shutdown of the four powerhouses would have immediate effect on production.

Daily Worker

President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt
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 Reentered as second-class matter May 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the
 Act of March 3, 1879.

Stalingrad to Berlin

TWO years have passed since the epic of Stalingrad, and today the armies of our Soviet ally are sweeping forward on wide fronts along the Oder River. What a panorama of world history is encompassed in this tremendous contrast.

Hitler boasted then of his unprecedented thousand mile march toward the Caspian, and he carried with him the hopes of everything dark and reactionary; quislings felt secure, and among the exiled governments, like the Polish, there were already plans for accommodation to the German sway from the Atlantic to the Urals. Even among those circles in our own country who favored help to the Soviet Union, there was the temptation to thank the Russians for having given us time, and then to discount their future contributions to the actual victory and the shape of the peace.

But Stalingrad suffered, endured, held out, and the tide turned. And the tide has washed the Nazis back to their own quaking soil, and with them the wreckage of fascist Europe has been washed out of the currents of history. An entire historical era has been traversed by all peoples. Germany can produce no Stalingrad; it is quaking and bleating, and disintegrating, and only beginning the long and difficult changes toward some ultimate redemption. A democratic Europe is arising with a spirit of finality.

And the Soviet Union, far from having been played out, is actually carrying the war and the world on its shoulders, maintaining the initiative, amazing and inspiring the peoples of all countries, and welding a brotherhood between itself and the non-socialist world which will be hard-impossible—for anyone to break apart.

Our Soldiers Know

Our soldiers on the western front know this best. They feel a deep warmth for the Russians; their fox-hole jokes reflect the deep respect of fighting men for fellow-fighters. They see friends in "Uncle Joe's boys"; they see in the Soviet Union the guarantee of a just and durable peace.

And no side-line barkers, no disappointed calculators, no ghosts of unburied governments-in-exile can change the vision of a powerful and friendly Soviet Russia that rises east of the mists on the Rhine. The tremendous reversal of Stalingrad made our own first advances possible in North Africa and then Italy, and laid the basis for the Teheran concord. The present advance through Poland establishes a framework for the present meeting of the Big Three.

Stalingrad to Berlin represents the triumph of a new type of nation, a new type of leadership, a new stimulus that arouses the best in every individual—and the impact on the world has yet to unfold itself. Our country is fortunate to be allied with this power.

Democracy in Georgia

THE people of Georgia are to be congratulated upon the repeal of the polltax by their State Legislature. This action registers a historic gain for the basic American principle of universal suffrage. As Gov. Ellis Arnall proudly noted, "Georgia spoke today for democracy."

Georgia's decision reflects the changing relationship of forces in the South. The progressive influence of the labor movement and the Roosevelt Administration has grown increasingly during the war. It was Gov. Arnall who nominated Wallace for the Vice-Presidency at the Democratic convention. And the Governor speaks for the masses of southerners, Negro and white, when he predicts that "the voice of the new South will become more audible as the months and years go by."

The polltax repeal reemphasizes that the South cannot be approached as one undifferentiated mass. Actually, the polltax issue is not, and never has been, an issue between North and South or between Negro and white.

But let no one fall prey to the illusion that the polltax question can now be safely left to the seven remaining polltax states. Note that on the very same day that Georgia moved forward, the Tennessee House rejected bills eliminating a levy on the ballot.

Georgia's action should be the signal for an even broader and more intense campaign for bi-partisan efforts, cutting across sectional and color lines, to insure passage of Rep. Vito Marcantonio's anti-polltax bill, H.R. 7. It is gratifying to find Rep. George Bender (R-O), again serving as chairman of a coalition to pass this bill in the House. Georgia's repeal offers a favorable opportunity to secure Senate approval which a reactionary filibuster thwarted last year.

SHOT IN THE ARM FOR WEHRMACHT



To Tell the Truth

The Coming Fall of Berlin

by Robert Minor

EVERY capital on the Continent of Europe west of Russia, except Stockholm but including Madrid, had fallen to the military force of Hitler.

Now Berlin will fall.

Americans, British, French and Canadians will meet the Russians in Germany. The Nazis say there will be guerrilla fighting; there may be, but not the kind the Germans met in Russia. Every German city will fall. All industrial regions will fall. The mountains and the countryside and every village will fall, if the hard way, nevertheless with absolute certainty.



The fall of capital cities throughout this war has been different from the fall of capitals in the past world war. This is a striking illustration of the difference between this war and the other world war. We must understand it if we are to see the significance of the enslavement to Hitler and the liberation.

In 1916 Lenin pointed out that even if the cities of Paris and St. Petersburg were to be captured by the German armies—under the conditions of that war as it was at that moment—the taking of these cities would not in the least mean that France and Russia would have been ruled by Germany. The Germans' purpose was, by the nature of that war, to take possession of colonies, "to dominate Turkey, and seize alien territory, for example, Poland, etc.; but it will not be to impose an alien yoke on the French or the Russians."

This is a different kind of war. In this war, surrender to German arms has meant for every country the alien yoke. The fall of Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Oslo, Belgrade, Athens and Rome signified the iron dictatorship of the German conqueror, whether the iron hand was enclosed in a glove of Quisling pigskin made no difference. The nature of this war is such that in each case the fall of the capital to German armies and the occupation of the country meant the establishment of "colonial" rule, even though over so great and advanced an industrial country as France. Iron rule, "per-

manently" set up. Reestablishment of medieval slavery. Systematic mass murders. "Stockyards" for human beings, like the Chicago stockyards. Scientists engaged in vivisection upon human beings, injecting poison for "scientific observation" of the resulting death. Surgical removal of human foetuses at four months, for experiment. Giant industries of death; true efficiency, 200,000 capacity, with incinerators; warehouses attached for storing shoes taken from dead men, women, children and babies, everything provided scientifically.

THE fall of Berlin is not solely a European event. It is a world event. How many of us realize that the overthrow of the Hitler structure, which has not yet come, but which is absolutely certain as the result of further fighting, means that not only Germany and Europe will be shaken, but that the whole continent of Asia will be shifted on its foundations? Not a single country in Asia will but will enter a higher stage of its struggle for freedom, and will see upon the horizon its certainty of victory, when Hitler falls.

Every friend of Hitler in the United States has given aid to the German-Japanese Axis by the simple expedient of trying to divert our forces from Europe, i.e., to bring success to the purpose of the Japanese entry into this war. Do you remember what that purpose was? It was stated clearly by President Roosevelt in the first days after Pearl Harbor: "The act of Japan at Pearl Harbor was intended to stun us—to terrify us to such an extent that we would divert our industrial and military strength to the Pacific area, or even to our own, continental defense."

The act of Japan at Pearl Harbor was intended to stun us—to terrify us to such an extent that we would divert our industrial and military strength to the Pacific area, or even to our own, continental defense.

The Japanese militarists are trembling as the miles to Berlin are clipped off by the tread of Russian soldiers.

"The plan failed in its purpose. We have not been stunned. We have not been terrified or confused..."

"Admittedly, we have been faced with hard choices. It was bitter, for example, not to be able to relieve the heroic and historic defenders of Wake Island. It was bitter for us not to be able to land a million men and a thousand ships in the Philippine Islands..."

"... We shall not fight isolated wars—each nation going its own way. These twenty-six nations are united—not in spirit and determination alone, but in the broad conduct of the war in all its phases..."

"... We of the United Nations will so dispose our forces that we can strike at the common enemy wherever the greatest damage can be done..."

"We cannot wage this war in a defensive spirit. As our power and our resources are fully mobilized, we shall carry the attack against the enemy—we shall hit him and hit him again wherever and whenever we can reach him..."

"We must keep him from our shores, for we intend to bring this battle to him on his own home grounds..."

THAT was no flourish of oratory, but one of the most portentous decisions in war strategy ever made, and it was made against the fiercest opposition. It was taken to the whole American nation, and the nation upheld it. Now the fruits of that strategy are ripening. The fruit of Hitler is death. The fruit for the militarists of Japan is no less death. Because it was sound strategy, the victory will be won.

The Japanese militarists are trembling as the miles to Berlin are clipped off by the tread of Russian soldiers.

Worth Repeating

WARM PRAISE for the resistance movements in Europe is expressed by the noted author William L. Shirer in the current (February) *FREE WORLD*, in which he says that they represent "every shade of political opinion from Communist to Catholic Conservative," and declares: Thanks in no small measure to the Resistance groups which sprang up under the German occupation, Europe is witnessing a rebirth of the militant democratic spirit. These are the men and women who fought selflessly one of the most courageous battles of history on their homefront. These are the men and women who rescued our fliers, who committed sabotage on vital German installations, who worked with our Intelligence officers and who were tortured and shot down like dogs when captured by the enemy.

Change the World

AMONG thousands of prints put out by Currier and Ives it is possible to find some that are quite political.

Not only did the popular lithographers celebrate locomotives and ice skating, the pleasures of farm life or great events of the race track and boxing ring. Along with genre studies of the American scene which are today's classics, Messrs. Currier and Ives also touched upon politics, in a type of popular colored cartoon that sold widely.

Nothing human was alien to Messrs. Currier and Ives. I have figured out the reason. The gentlemen were shrewd enough to realize that there is a market for everything human and cash only in exploiting valid human passions.

In the South they peddled vicious anti-Lincoln cartoons, and for the northern anti-slavery trade they put out abolitionist pictures. Both varieties were big sellers.

ANTI-LINCOLN cartoon that sold in quantities to New York copperheads and earned Currier and Ives a few barrels of shiplasters was one showing candidate Lincoln being ridden on a rail into a place marked "Lunatic Asylum."

Lincoln turns to the admiring mob following him and says: "Now, my friends, I'm almost in and the millenium is going to begin."



By Mike Gold

so ask what you will and it shall be granted."

A Negro figure in the cartoon says: "De white man has no rights a colored person is bound to respect. I want dat understood."

Another Lincoln follower says: "I represent the free love element and expect to have free license to carry out its principles."

Other followers demand women's rights, abolition of private property and of policemen, suppression of religion, etc., etc.

It is nostalgic to one who has seen the same muck and slander thrown at Franklin Roosevelt and his anti-poverty and anti-Nazi administration.

At this very moment copperheads are attacking Henry Wallace as an "impractical dreamer seeking to force the millenium upon us." And if Lincoln was pictured as a lunatic Negro-loving atheist trying to abolish private property and the police force, Roosevelt is being pictured as a tool of a secret Jewish conspiracy to fasten communism on America, wipe out the church, take beefsteaks away from the American people.

The inferior human beings who prefer slavery to freedom have never failed to use slander as a weapon. Foul philosophy leads to foul tactics.

LINCOLN had to do something against the copperheads. He was a mild and slow-moving man, but he finally had Congressman Vallandingham tried and deported to the

Nation's Enemies and Their Long and Dishonorable Past

South. Newspapers were suppressed. Copperhead officers were demoted or discharged, even generals like McClellan.

"Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of the wily agitator who induces him to desert?" wrote Lincoln. "I think that, in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withdrawal a great mercy."

It is remarkable today that so little has been done against the copperheads. They betrayed army secrets. They preach hatred and distrust of our allies. They spread defeatism and that racism and anti-Semitism which everyone now knows is but a threadbare mask for the face of Hitlerism.

Such copperhead rags are the most popular newspapers circulating in army camps here and abroad. Fascist rags like Gerald Smith's that go beyond all concealment are allowed to distribute through the U.S. mails.

The Department of Justice and its adroit, fighting chief, Mr. Biddle, confess themselves stumped. They can find no legal right under which they can operate. The country is defenseless against fascist penetration, says Mr. Biddle, in effect. It can defend itself against labor leaders like Harry Bridges. Here Mr. Biddle has demonstrated a genius for legal trickery and bulldog persistence, and true passion that are almost surprising.

Lincoln's cabinet was not like that. It fought the slave power. It did not persecute and make war upon abolitionists. Positively, Mr. Biddle!



Mr. Editor

For Everlasting Wars

San Francisco, Cal.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Senator Wheeler's bill calling for abandonment of President Roosevelt's Unconditional Surrender policy, is a policy to abandon our policy of a complete victory and world peace to rally the isolationists, appeasers, reactionary forces and the underground Nazi propagandists in this Country and in the Armed Forces and throughout the world, in frantic attempt to save the remnants of Nazism as we stand on the eve of a complete victory. Wheeler's appeasement drive is a policy of everlasting and enduring wars.

Edward, George and Henry.

The First Thing He Reaches For

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I've had a sub for this paper and I get it every day. What a glory. It was a long time before I could get used to reading it daily but now that's the first thing I reach for when I come home from work to find the answer to every question and I don't care how old the paper is you can refer to it.

I was just looking in an October issue how the Greeks people were rejoicing over a British officer who came to help them run the Germans out and looked at a December issue and saw how Churchill and Eden were making tracks from England to Greece to make peace after such a dirty way of treating them. I can look back in any old paper and find where our paper has told the world about Spain and Franco. Where he was neutral taking our lending hand in the front door and giving to Hitler out the back. We're told them too, about the countries in South America.

L. B. JACKSON.

Kansas City Tells a Story

Kansas City, Mo.

Editor, Daily Worker:

You will be highly interested in what we are doing in this area. Several of us working on the line in various industries formed a club and now we have our own club rooms with a goodly sum in the treasury.

We are giving a dance Feb. 11th and our members are very happy and enthusiastic to have a place where they can meet fellow workers and visit and enjoy a social good time. Our war workers are especially pleased because they can stop awhile and enjoy a cold or hot drink and rest while shopping downtown.

We have both AFL and CIO members on our board and we work in perfect harmony.

Our workers represent ordnance plants, aircraft factories, aircraft engine plants, steel mills, packing houses, aluminum etc. Virtually all our leading industries are represented.

IT Goes to Him

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Some paper said, "Hitler went to the Eastern front." He didn't go to the East Front, the Eastern front goes to Hitler.

S. K.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the free discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7

Let's Face It

UP IN the northwest Bronx a legislative conference is shaping up which may well become a model for nonpartisan community activity.

Sponsors of the conference, which takes in the 12th and 13th assembly districts, are the local Congressman, the state Senator, the two Assemblymen, the City Councilman who lives up that way, local veterans', business, social, religious and civic organizations.

The Congressman, Charles A. Buckley, is a Democrat. The Senator, Lowell Brown, is a Republican. One Assemblyman, Nathan Lashin, is a Democrat and the other, Leo Isaacson, is an American Laborite. The Councilman is Michael Quill, also a Laborite.

Aim of the conference, which will be launched Feb. 28, is to establish a fully-representative community movement to maintain constant contact with the legislators and to let them know how the people stand on the issues confronting them. In turn, these elected officials will have to report regularly to their constituents.

This is not an untried idea. I recall that back in 1939, there was such a movement in Harlem. Literally thousands of Harlemites used to turn out to hear their Congressman and state legislators report and to take action on behalf of progressive measures.



by Max Gordon

I believe it was during the session of the legislature that year that Assemblyman William T. Andrews of Harlem introduced a series of bills against discrimination which the GOP leaders had decided to kill in committee. In the last days of the session, however, the people of Harlem, organized through their conference, sent a powerful delegation to Albany and forced these leaders to pass a few of the Andrews bills.

The Bronx conference is headed by Assemblyman Isaacson who is winning wide respect and influence in the legislature because of a thoroughly nonpartisan attitude. Legislators, irrespective of party, who have introduced progressive measures know they can count on his not inconsiderable help in promoting their measures. As a result, the feeling that any measure he introduces has no possibility of passage because he is the sole ALPer seems to be beginning to fade. He has introduced several important measures jointly with Republicans in the Senate and has been approached by some Senate Democrats to sponsor bills together with them.

STATE leaders of the ALP are working along the same lines and recent numbers of the ALP legislative bulletin push important measures before the legislature irrespective of sponsorship. The bulletin appears to be highly effective. Originally intended primarily for

ALP clubs and state committee members, its publishers say they are being swamped with requests from all sorts of individuals and groups.

The Bronx idea is important from several angles. Besides breaking down partisan barriers and tending to realign the people politically on the basis of issues, it also should stimulate popular activity and knowledge of legislative issues and procedures.

These two aims—nonpartisanship and popular action around legislative issues—are key to the attainment of the war and postwar goals which the American people, through President Roosevelt, have set themselves. Yet it must be said there has been all too little striving toward them since the elections.

Up in Albany, for instance, I get the feeling that even the more progressive local unions and councils in the state, to say nothing of community movements, are not yet set for full-blown legislative work. This is especially true of upstate communities where labor is often in the position of having to take the lead in organizing the entire community around issues, but it appears to be a fact in the city as well.

I know from my own observation that many leading unionists, particularly upstate, are not familiar with legislative procedures and this deters them from acting. Some form of instruction for union leaders and legislative directors, organized on a statewide scale, appears to be badly needed.

When Brown Plague Ends, World Health Is on the Agenda

by Celia Langer

TUBERCULOSIS is estimated at 36,000,000 cases, 8 percent of the population.

Here is a country about to be linked by intricate ties with the rest of the world. Airplanes will establish new contacts and new trading centers at a thousand different points. The flow of goods and personnel will be a constantly rising tide. Does anyone say that the rest of the world has no legitimate concern or responsibility for the health conditions in China? . . . I am talking about the problems of trying to maintain a healthy life for ourselves and our children side by side with disease as rampant as it is in China. I wish that those who speak so glibly of 'globaloney' could see this picture of the international aspect of public health. In attempting to be hard-boiled and realistic they succeed in being merely unintelligent.

No one can speak with greater assurance or greater knowledge of the worldwide problems of maintaining a healthy population than the president of the Rockefeller Foundation which for years, through the establishment of schools and public health institutes, has brought the achievements of American medical techniques and controls to countries in Europe and Asia.

EST we readers think that the problems of China are unique, let me quote again



THE coming decisions of the Big Three conference planning for a world built on Teheran and Dumbarton Oaks open a new field to our public health officials. Directly following the Dumbarton Oaks statement for the establishment of a General Organization appears this purpose:

"To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems."

This statement of purpose, calling for common action on the part of the United Nations applies with a special relevance to the health of our nation. Why? Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, president, The Rockefeller Foundation tells us:

"The war is going to bring China into the forefront among the nations. . . . Cholera is reported every year in China; there were 100,000 cases in 1932, 65,000 in 1942, 17,000 cases in 1943. Bubonic plague had approximately 6,000 cases in 1942. It is estimated that there are about 6,000,000 cases of dysentery annually. . . . The estimated number of cases per annum of typhoid fever is 700,000; of smallpox, 500,000; of diphtheria, 360,000; of scarlet fever, 180,000. Epidemic meningitis is estimated at 100,000 cases per annum; malaria, 21,000,000 cases per annum. . . . Active tuber-

culosis is estimated at 36,000,000 cases, 8 percent of the population.

As you know, there has never been any yellow fever in India or the Orient, although the chief carrier of yellow fever, the Aedes aegypti mosquito, is everywhere present there. Consequently no immunity against the disease has been built up, as it has been in continents like Africa and South America where yellow fever has long been prevalent. A country like India is therefore a tinderbox, ready for a conflagration of cataclysmic proportions. It would take only a single infected mosquito to break down all barriers of quarantine, vaccination, and medical vigilance; (our emphasis—C. L.) and the airplane is ready at hand, able to carry insect passengers, just as it carries human passengers."

These excerpts from Dr. Fosdick's stirring address on Public Health as an International Problem* made at the recent convention of the American Public Health Association, open new vistas of cooperation and basic unity in the postwar world. When the Brown Plague of the Swastika Legions is obliterated, the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union will join their resources of investigation and personnel to cleanse the world of the scourge of disease and epidemics which menace us all, irrespective of boundary line or flag.

* Reprinted in American Journal of Public Health—November, 1944.

Lillian Hellman, After USSR Trip, Hits Soviet-Baiters

500 Delegates At Italy's Labor Parley in Naples

The first annual convention of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) in Naples is attended by 500 delegates representing more than one million Communist, Catholic and Socialist workers, an overseas dispatch received here by the Office of War Information reported.

Giuseppe di Vittorio, Communist, and one of three CGIL secretaries, made the keynote address. He told delegates that Italy must accept foreign aid for its reconstruction, but warned that this aid must be received through the government and not through direct investments which would mean the loss of economic independence.

Italy must be reconstructed, Di Vittorio declared, "not for a favored capitalist few but for and by the people of Italy. The Italian people wants to live on its own labor and not on foreign subsidies."

Achille Grande, Catholic and another CGIL co-secretary, called on the workers to maintain and strengthen their solidarity at any cost.

Greetings to the CGIL were cabled yesterday by Joint Council 13, CIO Shoe Workers, representing 10,000 New York members. The cable pledged assistance to the Italian workers' "heroic efforts to build democratic trade unions out of the ruins of more than 20 years of fascist oppression."

Fascist-Minded Group Barred

Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Froessel of Brooklyn yesterday denied incorporation rights to the Patriotic Citizenship Assn., Inc., because of the group's aim threatened the civil liberties of individual citizens under the guise of combatting advocates of "force and violence."

Justice Froessel cited an earlier Supreme Court opinion turning down the same group, which suggested their purpose "does seem to propose Gestapo methods."

The Justice ruled that in view of the group's purpose, it is "unthinkable that approval should be given on behalf of the people of the State of New York." The stated aim of the group is passage of a constitutional amendment automatically canceling citizenship of those who would allegedly overthrow government by force.

In their "effort to punish severely the abuse of a right," said the Judge, "the subscribers seek to restrict the liberties of the individual citizen in their fair use of such right."

Justice Froessel concluded that he himself would be deemed to have voluntarily relinquished his citizenship under the proposed amendment. He also would be deprived of old-age benefits, unemployment insurance and the right to hold public office, he said.

Local 65'ers Get Into Wallace Drive

Local 65 members working near Broadway and Spring St. set up a lunch-hour booth yesterday for Henry Wallace's confirmation and collected 1,200 signatures on cards sent to U.S. Senators. They'll do it again today. The unionists work at I. Greenman Son & Co., Premier Textile Co. and Rosenbluth Bros.

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UP). — Lillian Hellman, American playwright, today branded as "red-baiters" those who claim the Soviet Union is laying the foundation for a third world conflict, and said these people were "willing to risk involving the world in another war just to air their foolish, irresponsible notions."

Miss Hellman, who has just arrived here after a three months visit to the Soviet Union, said the Soviet soldiers want to finish the war as soon as possible, return home and repair their country and "get on with the pursuits of peace."

"Anything you have read about the devastation of Russia is only a half truth," she said. "Nobody else knows what devastation means. Nobody else knows what work or privation mean until you see the Russian sacrifices."

Miss Hellman traveled to the Soviet Union via the Northern route, through Alaska and Siberia, and returned via Baku, Teheran and Cairo. She said she heard a great deal of anti-Soviet talk in the Near East.

The author of *The Searching Wind and Watch* on the Rhine visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and the front line as far west as Praga, Warsaw's suburb, only 10 days before the current Soviet drive began. She said Russian soldiers at the front knew more about America, its army and civilian life, than the average American knows about the Soviet Union. They are familiar with the GI bill of rights and anxious to compare it with their own rights and privileges, she said. Civilians, she said, including some in isolated Siberian villages, are familiar with American books, plays, movies and politics.

"They knew more about our relations with Argentina than I did," she commented. The Russian people expect a complete victory, she said, and "nothing will bring them to a rousing celebration but the end of the war."

ILG Workers Sending Greetings to London

Thousands of New York needle trades workers are sending greetings to the world labor conference opening in London Feb. 6, Arnold Ames, of the Ladies Garment Workers Committee for American-Soviet Friendship, said yesterday.

The committee distributed petitions in the garment shops calling the conference and expressing good wishes for success in its deliberations. Committee members circulating the petitions should bring them to the committee office, 225 W. 46 St., not later than Monday, Ames said, so they can be transmitted to London. The office is open daily from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m.

Midtown Meeting On Meat Monday

A community-wide rally on the meat situation will be held Monday, Feb. 5, at the Central Commercial High School, 214 E. 42 St., at 8:30 p.m.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 55¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight—Manhattan

REVIEW OF THE WEEK. "News From the Labor Front" Harold Colling will discuss the Montgomery Ward decision, the May-Bailey National Service Bill, and the new State FEPC. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 18th St. 50¢. Friday, 8:45 p.m.

FOLK DANCING, featuring Vengesta, Square, samba, Frel. Sat. Sun. 8:30-12:30, 50¢. Tango, rumba, 6:30-8:30. Superb instruction, gaiety. Grotzler, Spartacus Hall, 269 W. 25th St.

PROF. CHARLES LIGHTBODY (Jefferson School) speaks tonight on "Modern European History" at American Labor Party Club, 2542 Broadway (98th). Adm. 50¢. 8:30 p.m.

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Big Trade Rise For Argentina

Argentine export trade in 1944 increased \$40,000,000 over 1943, it was revealed yesterday through foreign trade figures released in Buenos Aires.

Those returns disclosed that Argentine exports last year hit the record mark of \$58,220,000. This tremendous increase in Argentina's export trade has made it possible for the Farrell regime to work-off over \$100,000,000 in loans from Great Britain.

England continues as Argentina's biggest buyer, taking 37 percent of Argentina's total export trade last year. This explains why Britain is so reluctant to impose economic sanctions against the fascist government in Buenos Aires. (In a recent letter to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Rep. Jack Anderson of California urged that the U.S. use economic sanctions against Argentina. Stettinius' reply maintained that military demands required continuance of economic relations with the Farrell junta.)

The trade figures released in Buenos Aires disclosed that Argentina has accumulated a tremendous amount of gold in New York.

Right behind Britain as chief buyers of Argentine products, are the United States and Brazil. Brazil was the largest exporter to Argentina, having supplied 34.2 percent of Argentina's total imports.

Hail Yugoslavia At Feb 7. Dinner

A tribute to Yugoslavia will be held at the Hotel Biltmore next Wednesday night, Feb. 7, under the auspices of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 58 Park Ave. The dinner is part of its campaign for Yugoslav relief.

The dinner will hear a toast from Mayor LaGuardia to the Yugoslav people in the name of the American people. Ivan Franges, Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires, will reply.

Other speakers will be Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, Sen. James E. Murray and Sgt. Walter Bernstein, the first correspondent to interview Tito, and Louis Adamic.

Zinka Milanov, Metropolitan Opera Co. star and native Yugoslav, will sing.

The Yugoslav Partisan Chorus will sing army songs.

Tickets can be had from the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 58 Park Ave. (Lexington 2-2708).

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Filipino People's Gov't in Cities On Luzon Greets Yank Liberators

A fully functioning Filipino guerrilla army's government was found by American troops when they marched three days ago into San Fernando, Luzon's second city, and into Angeles.

Herald Tribune correspondent Homer Bigart wrote from San Fernando yesterday of the guerrilla army's government:

"They have elected a provincial governor, posted guards in front of banks and stores to prevent looting, hoisted American and Philippine flags as soon as the last Japs vanished and proclaimed themselves 'Army of the people, standing and fighting for independence and democracy.'"

Bigart's story revealed that the Huks "have accumulated large numbers of rifles, machine guns, grenades—mostly Japanese—and the business of disarming them will require some tact." Their attitude toward Sergio Osmeña's Commonwealth government is still unstated, noted Bigart. It's quite possible the Huks will want democratic general elections to be held after the Philippines are completely liberated, and perhaps a revision of the Philippine constitution.

The Huks are obviously led by elements of the former Anti-Japanese Security Movement—a movement composed of the Communist-Socialist Party, labor, peasant, intellectual organizations and the Filipino Independent Church—which prior to Pearl Harbor had been urging cooperation with the U.S.

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By Ilya Ehrenburg

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Germans Must Purge Nation of Nazism—Mann

Thomas Mann, eminent German author and now a naturalized American, has told his German former countrymen by radio that the indispensable prerequisite for "a reconciliation between you and other nations" is "the complete and unreserved realization of the countless crimes committed by the Nazis."

Mann's speech, broadcast last week by British radio, was recorded here by the Office of War Information.

The famous novelist told the Germans they were ignorant of the

countless Nazi crimes "partly because you were kept in ignorance and partly because your instinct of sparing yourselves has kept this nightmare away from your consciences."

Giving examples of the German shooting of hostages, murder of prisoners, torture rooms, and "satanic depopulation policy," Mann concluded with these words:

"Germans! You shall know it! And knowledge, shame and repentance is needed first and most. And one hatred is needed: that of the new rent freeze bill.

the blackguards who have made the name of Germany an abomination in the eyes of God and the world."

URGES TENANTS PAY ON 'FREEZE' BASIS

John J. Lamula, chairman of the People's Lobby yesterday urged tenants of commercial premises to pay their February rent on the basis of the new rent freeze bill.

2 NY Congressmen Meet the Issue

By JAMES W. FORD

Leadership of high quality was given by Reps. A. Clayton Powell, Vito Marcantonio and William L. Dawson on the May-Bailey national service bill. Reactionary Repub-

feating the nation's manpower needs at a most critical moment in the war. They proposed two amendments, namely, an open shop amendment and a so-called anti-discrimination amendment. Their game was to confuse the issue and divide the vote. This cheap trick was exposed and defeated. The real issue is maximum manpower to win the war.

Rep. James Wadsworth (R-NY) introduced the open shop amendment around which to rally all anti-labor elements. Rep. Charles R. Clason (R-Mass) introduced a so-called anti-discrimination amendment. This was a hypocritical move of pretended concern for minority groups which was intended to get votes even from liberal Democrats.

OPEN SHOP FIGHT

Rep. Marcantonio led the fight to eliminate the open shop amendment. He said that he proposed to

vote for the bill but would be unable to do so if the open shop amendment were approved because this was a "union busting amendment" which would blow labor organizations to pieces, retard production and destroy existing labor-management relationships. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 178 to 142.

Rep. Powell in a dramatic speech led the fight against the so-called anti-discrimination amendment. He declared that the maneuver was a "cheap partisan trick" and would have little effect in eliminating discrimination. He proposed that the Republicans could show their sincerity by supporting permanent FEPC legislation. Rep. Clason's speech changed the minds of many liberal Democrats who had intended to vote for the amendment. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 148 to 113.

This was effective action and great leadership. It was a victory in the best interest of the Negro people. The issue involved here was not superficial consideration of the rights of minorities. The issue was placed on the high level of national interest. Rep. Powell has served the cause of all minorities and assured them greater gains by placing their interest in the center of the national interest.

If they are really concerned about minority interests let them support permanent legislation which is soon to come on the floor of Congress. This legislation can be sufficient to wipe out all discrimination.

A dramatic scene, perhaps never before seen in Congress, was enacted when Rep. Powell strode down the aisles of the House to clasp the hands of his colleague Rep. Dawson, and both demonstratively voting against the amendments.

Congressman Powell and Dawson in themselves are a symbol of the political maturity of the Negro people.

They are doing a great job. They are serving their nation and their people. Keep it up.

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More on Mr. Irish And Basketball

By NAT LOW

And still more!

If you were amazed by yesterday's story which for the first time revealed Mr. Ned Irish's connections with collegiate basketball, you will be astounded by the additional information which the Daily Worker has gathered since then.

And these additional facts, as printed below, will shake Mr. Irish's already tottering basketball empire more violently than ever.

Our sources of information are, of course, unimpeachable, although, for obvious reasons, secret. And we invite Mr. Ned Irish, "director of basketball" and president of Madison Square Garden, to refute them if he will!

(1) Until recently (and we do not know if it has been changed) Brooklyn College, a public educational institution supported by the tax payers, has been receiving exactly \$150 for each game its basketball team has played in the Garden under the professional promotion of Mr. Irish.

(2) In the contracts which the metropolitan schools have signed with Mr. Irish, is a stipulation preventing said school from playing a basketball game within a radius of 150 miles of New York City unless the game is promoted by the same Mr. Irish.

(3) Irish, as director of basketball for the Garden, has refused to give press privileges to the great Negro weeklies located in the metropolitan area, thus depriving Negro sports writers of the right to cover college games in which many Negro players participated.

(4) Although the athletic directors of the metropolitan schools refuse to divulge the amount of money their schools receive from the games, it is estimated that Ned Irish and the Garden split close to 60 percent of the intake and, as Mr. Irish is also president of the Garden, you can imagine how much his cut amounts to.

Further, by controlling the basketball franchises in Philadelphia, Buffalo and a few other places besides New York, Mr. Irish controls the eastern schedules of many small western schools like Utah, Brigham Young, Valparaiso, Hamline, Muhlenberg and others; for when they sign contracts to play in the Garden they are also "invited" to play games in these other arenas run by Mr. Irish. This is the reason why out of town teams usually leave the Garden to play both in Philly and Buffalo.

Can it be that these little schools fear the loss of the Garden spot if they don't fulfill their "obligations" to play in the other places so conveniently run by the very same Mr. Irish?

And further still.

For a long time Mr. Irish, in a devious way, of course, has been dictating policy to the great colleges and universities in the metropolitan area. Wednesday, for instance, he, a private promoter of sporting events, "summoned" the Deans, athletic directors and coaches of the local schools and met with them in the offices of the Garden to "thrash out the whole business."

Would it be presumptuous to inquire how come college authorities answered Mr. Irish's call with such alacrity? What manner of charm has this Mr. Irish that he can summarily assemble these gentlemen, among them representatives of public-owned institutions, to a meeting?

The Adventures OF Richard -

Ice Skating Without Skates

By Mike Singer

The kids saw Sonja Henie's skating show at the Garden and now they're all pirouetting and leaping and doing acrobatic stunts on the ice—without skates. Yesterday No-Nose took a flying jump in the air, spread-eagled his legs and tried to look like a ballet dancer. He came down flat on his face and skid about 10 yards on his belly. The kids roared.

"What'reya tryin' to do, No-Nose? Bury yourself in the snow?" Menash asked.

"Hey, No-Nose, howsabout showing us a couple of tricks?" Flekel laughed.

No-Nose wasn't crushed. "Wise guys, huh, but wait'll I get my skates, then you'll see some fancy stuff."

The MUSIC ROOM suggests

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"But you can't skate," Richard reminded him.

"That'll make it fancier even," Menash retorted.

"He can slide on his belly already," Flekel added, "so on skates he'll be a regular Sonja Henie."

"Yeh, well I can skate on ball bearings so I gotta only practice, that's all," No-Nose pointed out.

"Well, don't go near any holes in the ice, that's what I'm warnin' you," Flekel said.

Richard then got an urge to show his agility without skates. He climbed on a snow pile, slid down and tried to do a figure eight on the ice. His feet got tangled up and he caromed off the curb.

"You don't need skates, Rich," he remarked, "you foist got ta get legs that stay on the ground."

Mr. Solario, watching the skatless skaters from the doorway of his house, shook his head sadly and said:

"Look what they're doing to their shoes? What crazy kids." Then he sighed and added:

"But what would this block be without them?"

Greco Picked To Beat Ruffin Tonite

Johnny Greco and Bobby Ruffin, who have already fought 20 thrilling rounds at the Garden in two previous battles, will hammer at each other for another ten rounds tonight in the same place in a fight which will probably pack the house to the rafters.

The hard-hitting, if wild-swinging Canadian youngster who has put Ruffin on the floor four times in the two previous fights, hopes to keep him there tonight, while Ruffin, confident and cocky as ever is convinced he will slap the rugged Canadian silly.

Greco won the first fight but Ruffin made a miraculous comeback in the second bout to earn a draw.

We feel Greco should win this one—and for good reason. For one thing, he undoubtedly has learned a lot in the previous fights with the classy boxing West Sider. Thus, if he floors him this time he should know how to put him away for good. The other four times he had Ruffin on the canvas his inexperience got the best of him and the wobbly Bobby was able to weather the storm.

Greco is not the brightest ring man around but still he packs a terrific wallop in either hand and if he lands it's just about good night for the other guy. As for Ruffin, he has already done his best against Greco, he is a veteran and doesn't figure to improve much more. If he could punch it would be a different story, but he can't. Besides, there's a limit to how many times he can keep coming off the floor. . . . Greco to win, and maybe by a kayo, too.

NAT LOW.

Demand Ousting of Cage 'Promoters'

By PHIL GORDON

Rising demands to sever collegiate basketball from professional promoters was making Mr. Ned Irish's position more and more untenable today and, if the current clamor continues, college basketball will be back where it belongs, in the hands of the colleges.

Dean Tristam W. Metcalfe, of Long Island University, which has for many years produced some of the best basketball teams in the country, urged that the schools run their own game if a recurrence of the recent bribe scandal is to be prevented.

Said Dean Metcalfe: "This never would have happened if the colleges themselves had a little more to say in the conduct of the games at the Garden. About the only way that could be accomplished would be for the colleges to rent the Garden and then be fully responsible."

Col. Biff Jones, director of athletics at the United States Military Academy at West Point, blasting commercial promotion of college games, declared: "It's about time the game was taken out of the hands of the private promoters who have only one interest, their personal profit."

Phog Allen, the famed coach of Kansas University, who called the shot on the recent bribing scandal almost three months ago, said: "This was bound to happen as long as men who have nothing to do with the schools are allowed to promote college games. The game must and should be run by the schools."

Bill Alexander, famous grid coach and now athletic director of Georgia Tech, said: "When colleges allow a promoter or any other non-collegiate operator to book athletic teams as

5 Players Barred From Athletics

The faculty-student committee of Brooklyn College yesterday deprived the five varsity basketball players who succumbed to a \$3,000 bribe to throw a game to Akron of further participation in the school's athletic program but reaffirmed the school's plan to continue the 1945 basketball schedule.

At a meeting which lasted five hours the committee also stripped Bob Leder, three-letter man, captain of the basketball team and also president of the Student Council, of all positions in the school.

The scholastic fate of the five, Bob Leder, Larry Pearlstein, Buddy Barnett, Stanley Simon and Jerry Greene, will be decided by Dean of Students Frederick W. Moroney who will submit his decision to the school's president shortly.

they would boxers and ice shows they are asking for trouble. Big money is there, but the promoter is looking out for his own show and has no time to look after the teams involved. Now watch every big conference pass rules forbidding members to play under any but collegiate auspices. It is a good thing it happened before the racket really developed."

RADIO

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00 WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WMCA—News; Music Box
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News

11:15 WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband
11:30 WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News; Music

WABC—Bright Horizon
WQXR—Concert Music

11:45 WEAF—David Hafum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jessie

11:55 WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00 WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor

WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat

12:15 WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis

WABC—Big Sister

12:30 WEAF—United States Marine Band

WOR—News; The Answer Man

WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers

WABC—Helen Trent

12:45 WEAF—Our Gal Sunday

1:00 WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride

WOR—Jack Bundy's Album

WJZ—H. R. Baulchage, News

WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful

1:15 WOR—Terry's House Party

WJZ—Women's Exchange Show

WABC—Ma Perkins

1:30 WOR—Lopes Orchestra

WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News

1:45 WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News

WOR—Scots Across the World

WJZ—Olin Drake

WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00 WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News

WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News

WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.

2:15 WEAF—Today's Children

WOR—Talk—Jane Cowell

WJZ—Galen Drake

WABC—Two on a Clue

2:30 WEAF—Woman in White

WOR—News; Never Too Old

WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated

WABC—Perry Mason

WQXR—Greenroom Music

2:45 WEAF—Betty Crocker, Talk

WABC—Tena and Tim

3:00 WEAF—A Woman of America

WOR—Martha Deane Program

WJZ—Jimmy Carroll, Songs

WABC—Mary Marlin

3:15 WEAF—Ma Perkins

WJZ—Appointment With Life

WABC—The High Places

WMCA—Talk—Ethel Colby

3:30 WEAF—Pepper Young

WOR—Rambling With Gambling

WABC—Sing Along Club

3:45 WEAF—Right to Happiness

WJZ—Studio Music

4:00 WEAF—Backstage Wife—Sketch

WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs

WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News

WABC—House Party

4:15 WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch

WJZ—Tell Me Doctor

4:25 WABC—News Reports

4:30 WEAF—Lorenzo Jones

WOR—Food and Home Forum

WJZ—Talk—Chester Bowles

WABC—Feature Story

RADIO

5:00 WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Recorded Music

5:00 WEAF—When a Girl Marries

WOR—Uncle Don

WJZ—Terry and the Pirates

WMCA—Quizdom Class

WQXR—Musical Festival

10:00 WEAF—Anon 'n Andy

WOR—Boxing Bout

WJZ—Norman Cordon, Baritones

WABC—Jimmy Durante, Comedy

10:15 WQXR—Beatrice Mery, Soprano

10:30 WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern

WJZ—The Doctors' Talk It Over

WABC—Stage Door Canteen

'Folksay'--Important Americana Recorded

By PAUL ANTHONY

FOLKSAY, Arch Album No. 432. Price \$3.00.

This is another important addition to the rapidly growing collection of folk music on records. This album is particularly important in that it furnishes eight different types of folk song. Knowing these types will help greatly in classifying all folk music.

The first song in *Mule Skinners' Blues*. It is an example of work songs which so enrich the musical literature of all countries.

The second is *900 Miles*, a railroad song. In this case, it is definitely a square dance and although it originated with the railroads, it is meant to be danced.

The third number is *Glory*, a straightforward spiritual completely divorced from all the usual accoutrements which do make this kind of song palatable to the usual concert-goer.

The fourth song is *Poor Lazarus*, an example of the "bad man" ballad which is characteristic of many of the songs indigenous to America. There are roots of this type of thing in English songs like *Robin Hood* ballads, but none of them have been developed to the extent they have here in America.

The fifth song is *Don't Lie Buddy* an answer-back song. This type of song was highly popular during the time of the Revolution, and the westward expansion saw the revival of the form. Usually they were used for political and social purposes.

The sixth song *Bigest Thing* is technically called a nonsense ballad. This is true in that the words follow the form of having little reason or continuity and being in the verse form of jingle. However, there is potential dynamite hiding behind all the nonsense. In this case, the song is really about man in general and although there is this pattern of delicious nonsense phrases strung together, there is a dead earnestness behind them. There is a definite war slant in this one and the punch line about beating the Axis but good, has all the force, directness and shock of a good surrealistic poster.

The seventh song is *Cindy*. This is a well-known American folk dance and is a type of country dance. Its intricate rhythms and harmonies make it as complex in its way as some of the more difficult passages in Mozart.

The final song is one called *Whose Gonna Shoe Your Pretty Little Feet*. This is a Tennessee Mountain song and is far more authentic than the *Musicraft* album of *Authentic Hillbilly Music*.

The artists who are responsible for the first-rate performance of these works are the finest folksingers of today. I mean, Woodie Guthrie, Sonny Terry, Pete Seeger, Bess Lomax, Baldwin Homer, Cis Houston, Alek, Josh White and Leadbelly. This set is a necessary one for any complete library, and

Thomas Paine Volume

The Citadel Press announces that the first volume of the two volume *Complete Writings of Thomas Paine* edited with notes and introduction by Philip S. Foner, is now available in New York. This volume contains *Common Sense*, *American Crisis*, *Rights of Man*, *Age of Reason*, and *Agrarian Justice*, and a 40-page biographical essay by Foner.

George Kelly Play

Barbara Payne will be co-producer with Stanley Gilkey of George Kelly's new play, *The Deep Mrs. Skyes*. Mentioned for the name part is Catherine Willard, who has been absent from the New York stage for some time.

At the Irving

Russia's merriest musical romance, *They Meet in Moscow*, and the delightful English light comedy, *Jeanie* will be at the Irving Place Theatre today through Monday. Starting Tuesday, Feb. 6 the Soviet film *The Rainbow* will be shown.

If one is just starting to include authentic Americana with his other records, this set would be a fine beginning.

Seymour Kiedan Poet, Killed In Action

Word has just been received that Seymour Kiedan, poet and former YCL leader of Lafayette College, Pa., was killed in action on the Luxembourg front on Dec. 29. Private Kiedan had been married but a short time when he went overseas. His wife, Mrs. Blanche Kiedan, resides in Kingston, N. Y. A volume of the poet's work is now being prepared for publication. A first collection of his verse, *No Choice*, was published in 1942. Kiedan continued his writing until the very end, sending his poems back to his wife and friends from the front line foxholes. He was with the signal corps. Friends of the poet in Philadelphia are planning a memorial meeting.



Congressman A. Clayton Powell is one of the judges in the \$150 Cultural Award Contest sponsored by Lincoln Steffens Lodge 500, International Workers Order, in conjunction with Negro History Week, Feb. 11-18. The prize was given to Dean Dixon whose work is considered to have made an outstanding contribution to American culture. Presentation will be made at the lodge's annual dance, Saturday, Feb. 3 at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., New York.

THE STAGE

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N. Y. TIMES

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Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

Comment by Samuel Sillen Heinrich Heine's Poetry Satirized Prussianism

"How can a man who has always lived under censorship write without it? Everything will go to pieces, all grammar, all morality."

This was Heinrich Heine's ironic obituary upon German censorship after its sham death in 1848.

To escape the censors and the little *fuhrers* whom

they served, Heine had escaped to Paris in 1831. After

living in exile for 13 years, he decided to revisit his

native land. The

result of his brief

trip was a delightfully

satirical poem,

Germany: A Winter's Tale, published originally in 1844.

This work has just been re-issued in a sprightly translation by Lieutenant Herman Salinger, who prepared his English version while on military service. The new edition is introduced and annotated by Hermann Kesten, editor of Heine's prose works. It is published by L. B. Fischer (\$2.75).

DEATHLESS POETRY

A century after its composition, the poem has actually gained in significance. As Mr. Kesten notes in his introduction, Heine's poetry remains fresh, his humor deathless. A spokesman for humanity, "Heine had no respect and no fear for the 'Führers' of the nineteenth century and the moronic little kings of 1848, of Ernst August of Hanover, Frederick William IV of Prussia, Ludwig I, the 'angestammelten Konig' or of Tsars and censors, Habsburgs and police spies, always prodigal with warrants for arrest, censorship prohibitions, demands for extradition, deprivation of civil rights, in short, of all sorts of moral and even physical brutalities."

Heine bitterly exposed the hateful features of Prussianism. Like his fellow-exile Karl Marx, he warned the German people and the world at large that Prussianism was the implacable enemy of human decency.

Heine used the weapon of ridicule to annihilate the ancestors of the Hitlerite book-burners:

"You fools, to be looking in trunks and bags!
I'm afraid you misunderstand!
It's not in my baggage, it's in my head,
I carry my contraband...."

THE STAGE

"And many volumes are in my head,
although they elude your looks.
Really, my head is a twittering nest
of confiscatable books."

In another passage, the prophetic poet pokes fun at the Prussian Zollverein which is to build one mighty Fatherland:

"It will give us unity
that's so to speak, external.
The spirit we'll get from
Censorship
that's truly ideal and eternal."

"Our spiritual unity comes from there,
a one-ness in all our thinking.
A Germany-made-into-one's what we need,
unquestioned and unblinking."

The most remarkable passage in this witty poem is the vision of Germany's future, a vision which has come all too recognizably true under the Nazis:

"What things I saw I'll not betray.
I swore that I never should tell.
Barely permitted me is to say
—O God!—what I had to smell.

With choking revulsion I still recall
the nasty, the noisome, the impure

prophetic odor, like a blend
of cabbage and juicy manure.
Terrible were the smells, O my God!

that now displaced that of manure;
it seemed that someone had gathered the filth
out of an endless sewer."

It is tempting to quote extensively from this lengthy poem, which on page after page suggests inevitable parallels to the Germany of today.

One should note that Heine's bitterness expressed the feeling of an outraged patriot rather than that of an exile who would have nothing to do with his country under any circumstances. He anticipated the charges of those who would denounce him, in "beery voices," as a Scourer of the Fatherland and a Friend of the French.

"Calm yourselves," he wrote. "I will honor and esteem your colors when they deserve it, when they are no longer an idle and a servile mummery. Plant the black-red-gold banner upon the heights of German thought. Make it the standard of free humanity and I will give my best heart's blood for it."

In these words, Heine speaks for those Germans in exile who live and work for the day when they can look upon their native land as something other than the disgrace of mankind.

MOTION PICTURES

FIRST FILMS YANKS on LUZON

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Late Bulletins

Yanks Land South of Manila, Peril Capital With Pincers

A L L I E D HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Friday, Feb. 2 (UP).—United States troops have landed on the west coast of Batangas province south of Manila, it was announced today.

The new landings were made at Nasugbu, 41 miles southwest of Manila, which now was threatened by American columns attacking from the north and south.

The landings caught the Japanese by surprise as elements of the 11th Division of the U.S. 8th Army drove up the same beaches where the Japanese made one of their landings more than three years ago.

No Americans were lost in the second major amphibious operation this week, the other being Monday's invasion of the Subic Bay area of Luzon near Bataan.

U. S. 6th Army troops driving down highway No. 3 to Manila were disclosed in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's daily war bulletin to have advanced beyond Calumpit to the Angat River, 22 miles northwest of Manila, and within 66 miles of a junction with the forces landed in Batangas.

MacArthur said that Manila was now the center of converging enemy columns and that the Batangas invasion "largely seals off the possibility of the enemy troops south of Manila joining those of the north and definitely outflanks the enemy's defense lines in southern Luzon."

Troops of the 11th Corps which captured the Bataan naval base of Olongapo were moving eastward across the northern side of the peninsula against light Japanese resistance, MacArthur said.



Soviet troops closing in on Königsberg are shown passing through a captured German village. The East Prussian capital has been cut off from its escape port of Pillau by the swift Red Army advances.

Powell Offers Bill on Jimcrow

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A bill to nullify Jimcrow interstate travel laws in 15 southern states was introduced in the House today by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY).

Amending the Interstate Commerce Act, the bill prohibits segregation of passengers on any transportation vehicle on account of race or color. Any segregation of attempt

at such discrimination is punishable by a \$5,000 fine as provided in the Act itself.

In introducing the anti-Jimcrow legislation, Powell said it had widespread support of organizations both Negro and white. Republicans as well as Democrats are working for its enactment, he said, and duplicate bills are expected to be introduced into the House and also the Senate.

RAF Blasts Berlin, Nazi Rail Centers

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2 (UP).—Well over 1,000 Royal Air Force planes blasted Berlin, Mainz, Ludwigshafen and Siegen last night in attacks aimed at preventing the German High Command from sending large reinforcements of troops and equipment to the Eastern Front.

Indians Seize Road Hub in Burma

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4 (UP).—Troops of the 15th Indian Corps have seized the communications town of Kangaw, less than a mile from the important Myohaung-Taungup highway, after overcoming fierce Japanese resistance backed by a strong artillery concentration, it was announced today.

Kangaw, objective of a British amphibious operation on the Burmese west coast two weeks ago, was occupied Wednesday, a communiqué from Southeast Asia Headquarters revealed. It is located at the base of the Myebon Peninsula south of Akyab. To the north, West African troops advancing down the Kaladan Valley are approaching Minbya, 28 miles northeast of Akyab, and reached the village of Hpontha, eight miles east of Minbya.

Foe Pursues Chinese in Kukong Area

CHUNGKING, Feb. 1 (UP).—Japanese forces have pushed east along the south bank of the Chen River from captured Kukong, tracking down remnants of Chinese forces trapped in that area, it was announced today.

Capture of Kukong, last Chinese resistance point on the Hankow-Canton railway, seals the east China coast against the possibility of an Allied landing.

The Chinese communiqué said another Japanese column driving south from Leliang along the Canton-Hankow railway had lost over 200 dead Jan. 28 when one of the Chinese bands cut off in that area attacked.

Soviets Gain 11 Mi. in Oder Area

(Continued from Page 1)

The Junker capital, dispatches said, was enveloped in flames fanned by a strong northerly wind from the Baltic.

But the First White Russian Army, under Stalin's deputy, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, held the

spotlight. Its tank and infantry forces were plunging toward Berlin and the capital's "last ditch" Oder River line on a 60-mile arc.

For the second day, the enemy reported Soviet tank operations in the area of Soldin, 35 miles south of Stettin.

The Veteran Commander

THE 'TROIKA'

THE traditional Russian carriage team of horses is the "troika," where the middle horse, the biggest and most powerful, is hitched between the shafts, with flank horses hitched on both sides. When the team is in full motion the center horse trots at a fast clip while the flank horses gallop—the right horse leading with his right foot, his head turned to the right, and the left horse leading with his left foot, his head turned to the left.

The Zhukov-Rokossovsky-Konev team is very much like a "troika." Zhukov trots straight in the direction of Berlin. Rokossovsky faces the Baltic. Konev faces the mountain ramparts of the Sudeten.

In addition, the Red Army "troika" has two "outriders" on its extreme flanks. These are Cherniakhovsky on the right and Petrov on the left. The five "horses" from north to south are "eyeing" Königsberg, Danzig, Berlin, Dresden and Brno.

Such a team-structure permits the "coachman" holding the multiple reins to exercise the most flexible control over his team. He can transform it into a wedge, or a pair of pincers. He can make it wheel suddenly in any direction. Let us remember that, to avoid being hypnotized by the march on Berlin. There are a number of things the center horse can do before trotting into Berlin through the "breast-plate" of the German defenses based on the Kuerstin-Frankfurt-Fuerstenberg line. Stettin and Goerlitz may yet become primary objectives taking precedence over Berlin.

In East Prussia, Königsberg has been completely encircled, taking its place with Thorn and Posen among the besieged German strong-

holds. The fight in East Prussia now centers around the historic battle site of Preussisch-Eylau of Napoleonic fame.

On the southern flank of the great Soviet wedge, Marshal Konev has reached the headwaters of the Oder near Ratibor, and is threatening the remaining Silesian industrial region centering around Moravsko-Ostrava and Teschen. He is now near the Morava Gap which leads to Prague.

It is entirely possible and probable that the German High Command will be able to muster a striking force to defend Berlin or to make a diversion, but having failed to stop the Red Army so far, it is hardly likely to succeed at the 11th hour. The Germans knew what was coming. If they had been able to do something about it, they would have done it on the Vistula or, at least, on the Warta. Now it is too late.

IN THE West, American troops are advancing into the forefield of the Siegfried Line, and are encountering surprisingly light resistance, with German guns often remaining silent in the face of our attacks. The depletion of German defenses in the West for the benefit of the East is making itself obviously felt. It is to be hoped that this depletion will be fully exploited by us before the Soviet momentum has been spent or stemmed. So far we are attacking with less than a dozen divisions.

OUR troops on Luzon are racing toward a junction just north of Bataan, and Gen. Krueger has cracked the Pamanga bottleneck covering Manila by capturing Calumpit. Our Eighth Army (the one which made the recent landing near Subic Bay) has captured the naval base of Olongapo at the base of the Bataan Peninsula.

The Japanese, however, claim the complete seizure of the Canton-Hankow railroad. The capture of Kukong has sealed off Free China from the China coast, scene of our prospective landings on the mainland. This is a serious setback for our cause. Now the Japanese will proceed to clean up the entire Shanghai-Hankow-Canton triangle, organizing it for resistance against those landings when they come.

